

6-1. 대립항(opposition) = 이항대립: A[X → Y] vs B[-X → -Y]

\* 기능: 비교, 대조, 양보를 통한 강조

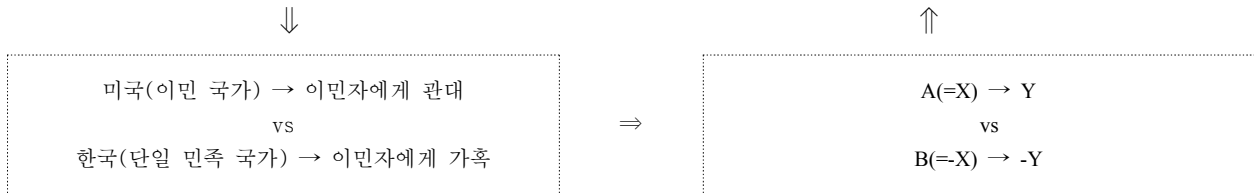
(1) 구조의 이해

① A(=X) → Y VS B(=X) → -Y

\* 대립되는 것을 X로 잡아야 구도가 보인다.

▶ Due to its origin as an immigrant country, **United States** is one of the most generous countries to immigrants. On the other hand, **Korea** has been dominated by only one race for a long time, and as a result, naturally, xenophobic tendency is still rampant in Korean society.

\* xenophobic 외국인 공포증의 \*\* rampant 만연하는



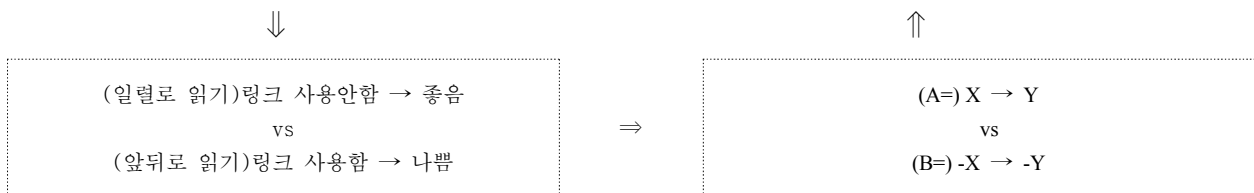
② (A)X → Y VS (B)-X → -Y

\* 대립되는 X와 -X를 기준으로 묶어 대립항을 설정하라!

▶ In one experiment researchers had people sit at computers and review two online articles describing opposing theories of learning. One article laid out an argument that “knowledge is objective”; the other made the case that “knowledge is relative.” Each article was set up in the same way, with similar headings, and each had links to the other article, allowing a reader to jump quickly between the two to compare the theories. The researchers hypothesized that **people who used the links** would gain a richer understanding of the two theories and their differences than would **people who read the pages sequentially**, completing one before going on to the other. They were wrong. **The test subjects who read the pages linearly** actually scored considerably higher on a subsequent comprehension test than **those who clicked back and forth between the pages**. \_\_\_\_\_, the researchers concluded.

- ① The links helped to organize information
- ② Using the links got in the way of learning
- ③ Attitude is more important than knowledge
- ④ The more links, the higher level of popularity
- ⑤ The Web motivates people to read more articles

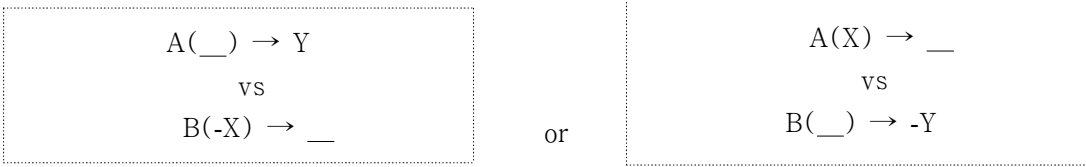
[ 고3 모의고사 ]



(2) 활용

\* 빈칸추론 등

■ Process



① A vs B

▶ For what is distinctive about science is the search for negative instances —the search for ways to falsify a theory, rather than to confirm it. The real power of scientific testability is negative, not positive. Testing allows us **not to confirm our theories but to** \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① ignore the evidence against them      ② weed out those that do not fit the evidence

[ 고3 모의고사 압축 변형 ]

② X vs -X

▶ We are generally too busy **trying to squeeze more and more activities into less and less time**. Consequently, we fail to enjoy potential sources of happiness that may be all around us. To enjoy the richness that life has to offer, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① we need to take our time      ② we should maximize our opportunities

[ 고3 모의고사 압축 변형 ]

③ Y vs -Y

▶ Most song thrushes migrate from northern Scotland; but in the south of England, the balance of advantage against disadvantage is so delicate that **while some migrate to Spain and Portugal**, the majority normally \_\_\_\_\_ over winter.

- ① stay in England      ② fly back to Scotland      ③ migrate somewhere north of England

[ 고3 모의고사 압축 변형 ]

④ 기출예제

▶ Women have a more sensitive touch than men because of their \_\_\_\_\_. A professor in McMaster University in Ontario, Canada and his team measured the surface areas of index fingers in 100 students and then asked them to feel surfaces marked with progressively finer grooves. When the grooves get too narrow for someone's sense of touch, the surface feels smooth. On average, men could detect grooves down to 1.59mm wide, whereas women detected grooves at 1.41mm. The ability to discriminate the grooves on the surfaces fell by 0.25mm for every square-centimeter increase in finger area. The team found that sweat pores and the skin's touch receptors are more sparsely packed as finger size increases.

\* groove : 가늘고 긴 홈

- ① smoother skin      ② larger pores      ③ cleaner hands  
 ④ thinner bones      ⑤ smaller fingers

[ 고3 모의고사 변형 ]

(3) 대립항 발상

① 본질적 대립항 [의미상 대립항이 어느 정도 예정된 것 - 반의어]

\* 대립항 장치(비교, 대조, 구별 장치)가 없어도 대립구도로 생각할 것!

a. 유전(선천) vs 환경(후천)

선천 / 유전 / 생래적 / 내재적	후천 / 획득 / 학습 / 환경 / 경험
▶ inborn, natural born, inherent, genetic, hard-wired	▶ acquired, environment(al), experience(d), modification, adaption(adaptive)

▶ Many identical twins clearly behave differently as they grow older, and some even look less alike. The research found that such differences have nothing to do with the twins' identical DNA, which is the software of life, but in how genes express themselves. The differences come from \_\_\_\_\_ in the genes over the years.

- ① genetic features      ② chemical modifications      ③ invariable elements

[ 고3 모의고사 변형 ]

b. 이론과 실제

▶ There is an odd disconnection between theory and practice when it comes to recycling. On a practical level, it is increasingly the case that everyone does it; on a theoretical level, \_\_\_\_\_. The disconnection can be found on the shelves in bookstores. Recycling is a favorite topic of books full of "household hints to help save the planet". But books analyzing the fate of the earth and the state of the environmental movement have almost nothing to say about recycling and solid waste. While recycling is by far the most common practical step that people take to help the environment, the hopes and fears of environmentalists are focused elsewhere.

\* disconnection 단절, 분리

- ① neither environmental advocates nor their critics talk much about it  
 ② other problems are clearly more urgent than recovery of materials from trash

[ 2016 EBS 수완 압축변형 ]

② 설정적 대립항 [일정한 설정에 의해 특정 상황에서 대립항으로 파악되는 것 - 대립항 장치]

a. 일반: 비교, 대조, 구별의 장치

▶ The relationship between physical products and individual ownership is undergoing a profound evolution. We don't want the CD; we want the music it plays. We don't want the disc; we want the storage it holds. We don't want the answering machine; we want the messages it saves. We don't want the DVD; we want the movie it carries. ..(중략).. This shift is fueling a world where \_\_\_\_\_ has **more** value **than** possession, and as Kevin Kelly, a founder of Wired magazine, puts it, where "access is **better** **than** ownership."

- ① disposal    ② donation    ③ usage    ④ cooperation    ⑤ intelligence

[2014학년도 교07]

⇒

b. 집단: 부정대명사 등 → a vs another / some vs others / those who A vs those who B

▶ Out of the political rallies and electoral parades that marked Jacksonian America, **Whitman** defined poetic fame in relation to the crowd. **Other poets** might look for their inspiration from the goddess of poetry. Whitman's poet sought \_\_\_\_\_. In the instability of American democracy, fame would be dependent on celebrity, on the degree to which the people rejoiced in the poet and his work.

[2016학년도 수능]

⇒

c. 시간: 현재 vs 과거

▶ **Ancient cultures** devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. **Modern society**, however, has turned its back on the past. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. ..(중략).. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of \_\_\_\_\_. We do not believe that history matters.

- ① indifference      ② interest      ③ inability      ④ irrelevance      ⑤ abundance

[ 2016 EBS 수특 변형 ]

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d. 장소: 여기 vs 저기

▶ **In Europe**, if your industry declines and you lose your job, it is a big blow but not the end of the world. You will still keep your health insurance and public housing, while receiving unemployment benefits, government-subsidized retraining and government help in your job search. If you are a worker **in the US**, \_\_\_\_\_. Unemployment insurance coverage is smaller than in Europe. There is little public help with retraining and job search. More frighteningly, losing your job means losing your health insurance and your home, as there is little public housing or public subsidies for your rent.

- ① losing your job means losing almost everything  
 ② keeping your job isn't going to be your major concern

[ 고3 모의고사 변형 ]

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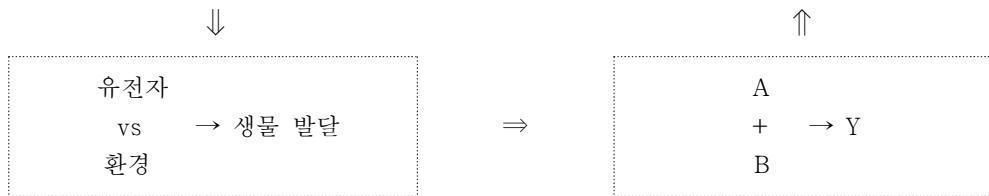
6-2. 절충항(compromise)

■ 대립되는 구도가 있다고 하여 반드시 대립항이 되는 것은 아니다. 특히, 이론적인 성격이 강한 지문에서 어느 변수와 대립되는 변수가 하나의 결과를 야기하는 경우 이는 각 변수가 서로를 배척하는 택일적인 것(A or B)으로만 볼 것이 아니라 **정 vs 반 → 합의 원리**에 의해 하나의 변수로 합체·절충(A and B)될 수 있음을 주의해야 한다.

(1) 구조

▶ It has long been controversial that the development of organisms is affected more **by genes** or **by environment**. People who believe that genes affect more argues that all organisms have their predetermined limit on their growth, so only quantitative increase occurs in the process of growth, and the increase is independent from environment. In contrast, scholars such as John Locke, refutes that environmental influence is much greater than biological basis, using a metaphor of children as a blank paper. **However**, after half-a-century controversy, people realized what really matters is **interaction between the two elements**, not which of two is more influential. For example, the average height of people do has a relationship with their race, but the environmental factors such as nutrition may also exert influence on it.

[ 고3 모의고사 압축 변형 ]



(2) 기출

Some distinctions between good and bad are **hardwired into our biology**. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on **the immediate circumstances**. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of \_\_\_\_\_. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

[2016학년도 수능]

\* shiver: 떨다

- ① a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands
- ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering
- ③ a biologically significant improvement of circumstances
- ④ judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially
- ⑤ a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability